# The Bombay Gazette,

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Bombay, 11th February 1862.

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Bombay Green, 11th February 1862.

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**OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.**

We have received "the Bombay Almanack" for 1862, which is beautifully printed and full of clearly arranged information.—*Friend of India, Jan. 9.*

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Almanack and Directory for* 1862, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press; and we have no hesitation in saying that it is the very best work of reference that has ever been published in this Presidency. This Directory has for many years past been most carefully prepared, and in every succeeding year we find an increased attention to the collection of those details which makes a work of this description useful to every class of the community. It contains, amongst other matters, Army and Civil Lists of the three Presidencies corrected to the latest date before publication. The arrangement of the Madras and Bengal Lists, alphabetically, is quite a new feature, and one that will be recognised as of great utility. The "English Directory" is not the least important portion of the work, and will be found most useful to all who have occasion to refer to it for Parliamentary and all other information likely to interest Europeans in India. In a word the *Bombay Gazette Directory* for the present year is as perfect in all the branches of information likely to be desired as it is possible to make it.—*Deccan Herald, December 25.*

We have much pleasure to notice the appearance of the Bombay Almanac and Directory for 1862, published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*. The work is a marvel of industry and laborious perseverance; and is decidedly one of the best works of reference which have issued from the Bombay press. It would be difficult to enumerate the varied and important matter it contains; but we would draw particular attention to the highly valuable financial statements which enrich the volume; the new Acts of the Imperial Parliament in reference to India; and those of the Legislative Council passed during last year; and the part of the Directory relating to England. To the commercial as well as the general public, the work is invaluable; and we would strongly recommend it as deserving of liberal patronage.—*Cochin Courier, January 2.*

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the very excellent Bombay Almanack for 1862, published at the *Bombay Gazette* office. We have nothing fresh to say in praise of this compilation beyond what we have said in previous years. We certainly look on the work as the *best work* of the kind published in this country.—*Delhi Gazette, January 2.*

The *Bombay Almanack and Directory* for 1862, is the thirteenth annual publication of the series, and as each successive number has been an improvement upon its successful competitors, the present issue, which contains Acts of the Legislative Council, Furlough Rules, Financial Statements, Tables of Pay and Allowances, Bombay Commerce, Post Office, Railways, Telegraphs, Coal Returns, Vessels, Medical Establishments, Commercial ditto, Banks, Companies, Institutions, Societies, Clubs, Associations, the Bombay Press, &c. &c. A list of privileged persons (Native Princes and Sirdars) in the Presidency, is given, with various particulars regarding them. The second part (in the same volume) contains the Civil and Military Lists of Bengal, Madras and Bombay. These have been compiled and arranged, for their present forms, for the first time, and corrected up to the date of going to press. Much new matter has been introduced. The volume (of about 1050 pages) has evidently been got up with great care, is printed with handsome type, and is every way creditable to the press from which it issues.—*Bombay Guardian, December 28.*

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"Bombay Gazette" Office, 24th December 1861.

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21st January 1862.

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ENGLISH AND FRENCH Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Boot and Shoe Mart, Hummum Street, Bombay and Poona.

R. PARTRIDGE.

**PRESENTS FOR THE SEASON.**

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to inform the Public, of a new arrival by the mail, of English and French Fancy and useful Articles, well adapted for New Year's Gifts and Presents, consisting of—

Ladies' Work Boxes in Rose, Tulip and Ebony Wood.
Work Stand and Pin Cushions.
Work and Scent Boxes.
Ladies' Scent, Glove and Jewel Boxes.
Tea Caddys.
Paper Cases.
Envelope do.
Writing do.
Ivory Paper Knives.
Travelling and Courier Bags in four different sizes, of Doeskin and Morocco.
Beautifully quilted blue and scarlet, sachet sultanes or scent Bags, large and small for the Wardrobe, and also small for the Pocket.
Color Boxes, Moist, Dry, and Oil.
1862 Almanacs, Diaries and Memorandum Books.
Purses in great variety.
Fancy Meerschaum Billiard and carved Pipes.
Briarwood and Ebony Pipes, silver mounted, plain and Meerschaum Bowls and Stems.
Amber, Meerschaum and Briarwood Mouth Pieces in immense varieties.
Cigar Cases and Stands in elegant and new designs.
English and French Tobaccos of first quality.
Albums for Photographs and Poetry.
Ivory Pen Holders.
Ivory handles Wafer Stamps.
Inkand Pen Stands.
Ladies' Companions and Scissor Cases in Sets.
Paper Weights in Marble, Glass, Bronze and Gilt.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Card Cases in Tortoise' shell and Morocco.
Thermometers in Marble Stands.
Fancy gilt and bronze Candlesticks.
Manifold Writers.
Tourist's Writing Cases.
Portfolios and Machine Copying Books.
Blotting Pads.
Sketching Portfolios.
Blocks and Books.
Lockets and Charms with beautiful Microscopic Views.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings Studs in Masonic and other artistic designs too numerous to detail.
Coral Bells.
Knife, Fork and Spoon in Cases.
Knife, Fork and Spoon including handsome Mug in one Case, forming a beautiful Christening Present.
Silver Mugs separate in Case.
A large collection of indestructible, amusing and interesting Children's Books.
A fresh supply of White and Colored Kid Gloves.

These Fancy Goods with the *exception of Jewellery* are at the Byculla Branch, where T. & Co., would invite their Friends and the Public generally to inspect their collection which will be found to surpass any in Bombay.

The Medical Hall, Byculla, 30th December 1861.

**McCOMBIE AND WRIGHT**

MESS, ARMY AND GENERAL AGENTS, No. 1 Church Gate Street. The Undersigned are now prepared to execute unlimited orders for

Tennant's Beer and Porter.
Allsopp's India Pale Ale.
Salt Co.'s Beer, Marzetti's Beer.
Burton Brewery Ale.

N. B.—The above in Quarts and Pints.

Dinner Sherry, Superior Sherries.
Port and Ginger Wines.
Jacquesson & Co.'s Champagne.
Best Old Tom, Gin and Whiskey.
Brandies of various prices and qualities.
Cherry Brandy and Curacoa.
Claret, Hock, Moselle.

PRESERVED PROVISIONS OF ALL KINDS.

Gillon & Co.'s Jams and Jellies.
Hams and Cheeses.
Oilman's Stores generally.
Teas, Sugar, Coffee of approved quality.
China and Indian Preserves.

DE LA RUE & Co.'s STATIONERY.

Extra superfine large Satin Post for mercantile correspondence, Cream and Blue laid all insides ruled.
Extra large mercantile Note Ruled.
Cream and Blue Wove large and Extra large Foreign Note, Envelope attached.
Water lined Overland Post and Note.
Royal Letter Paper, various colours.
Blue laid Ivory Note.
Thick Cream laid Ivory Note.
Castle Double Thick Note.
Black bordered Note and other Paper.
Windsor Court Letter and Note Paper.
Letter and Note Paper for Inland Postage.
Envelopes of all kinds and sizes.
Official Envelopes, cloth lined and plain Playing Cards.
Blank Memo. and account Books.
Steel Pens, Quills and Quill Pens.
Indian Rubber, Black lead Pencils.
Japan, Gold and Blue Inks.

N. B.—Every requisite kept in stock.

PHOTOGRAPHIC BRANCH.

Chemicals, Apparatus.
Albumenized Paper.
Albumenized Paper for Stereoscopic Pictures.
Stereoscopes and Pictures.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Piano Fortes, and all Wooden Instruments.
Kohler's Brass Instruments for Military Bands.
Clarniet and Bassoon Reed.
Extras for all Instruments.
Violin and Violincello strings.
Guitar Strings.
Military Bag Pipes.
Chanter and Drone Reeds for Bag Pipes.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Silver Lace for Cavalry Regiments.
Chubb's Boxes and Locks.
China Matting.
Tucker's Argand Lamps.
Hunilev and Palmer's Biscuits.
And other articles too numerous to mention.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

**McCOLLUM'S CIRCUS, ON THE ESPLANADE.**

THIS EVENING, TUESDAY, the 11th February, No Performance.

TOMORROW, WEDNESDAY, a Grand Representation of Equestrian Performance at half-past 8 o'clock.

Prices of Admission.

Reserved Seats in Boxes, 4 Rupees; Unreserved Seats, 3 Rupees; Amphitheatre, 2 Rupees; Gallery, 1 Rupee. Children under 10 years of age, half price to all places except the Gallery.

Tickets and places may be secured at the Box Office, Circus, every day from 11 till 3.

Tickets are only valid for the day on which they are issued.

Carriages to be ordered at half-past 10.

No smoking allowed in the building.

Bombay, 11th February 1862.

**BOMBAY THEATRE. GRANT ROAD.**

*Gentlemen Amateurs.—Under the patronage of Commodore George Greville Wellesley C. B., R. N. and Mrs. Wellesley.*

MR. F. BURRY begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he will have the honor of again appearing before them on Friday the 14th February 1862 in the Petite Comedy of "A Cozy Couple," the Comedietta of "*Give* a Dog a Bad name" and the Farce of "A Dead Shot."

All applications for Dress Circle Tickets to be made to Mr. F. Bury at the Theatre with name and address accompanying. The Manager is compelled to adopt this method in order to keep the Boxes select.

Tickets for the Stalls, Upper Tier, and Pit will be procurable at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India*.

Dress Circle Tickets Rs. 5, Stalls Rs. 3, Upper Tier Rs. 2, Pit, 1 Rupee.

**NEW BOOKS.**

| | Rs. As. |
|---|---|
| Life of the Prince Consort. By Ed. Walford, M.A., late Scholar of Baliol College, Oxford... | 0 12 |
| The Adventures of a Bashful Irishman ..... | 1 2 |
| A Book of Nonsense. By Ed. Lear. 4th Edn.. | 2 12 |
| The Boy's Own Magazine, Vol. 7, July to December 1861 ..... | 2 4 |
| Eildon Manor; a tale for Girls. By the author of "The Maze of Life," &c. ..... | 2 0 |
| Wild Sports of The World: a boy's book of Natural History and adventure. By Jas. Greenwood. With woodcuts from designs by H. Melville and W. Harvey; coloured illustrations from water colour drawings by J. B. Zwecker, H. Weir, and H. Melville; portraits of celebrated Hunters, from original photographs; and Maps showing the habitats of animals and plants all over the world ..... | 5 12 |
| Beeton's Dictionary of Universal Information; comprising Geography, history, biography, mythology, bible knowledge, chronology,—with the pronunciation of every proper name. Complete in one large volume ..... | 10 0 |
| The Engineer and Contractor's Pocket Book 1862 | 4 8 |
| Adcock's Engineer's Pocket Book 1862 ..... | 4 8

# Commercial Gazette.

## BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
*Tuesday, 11th February* 1862.

### EXCHANGE.

| On what Place. | Terms. | Rates. |
|---|---|---|
| London (Credits) ..... | 6 months' sight ... | 2s. 013/16d. |
| Do. Documents ... | Do. do. ... | 2s. 0d. |
| Do. Bank Rates ... | Do. do. ... | 2s. 0d. |
| Calcutta ..... | sight ..... | 100½ |
| Madras ..... | 30 do. do. ... | 99½ |
| China ..... | 60 do. do. ... | Rs. 213 per $100 |

### SHARES.

| Names | Paid up | Last Half-yearly Dividend | Rates |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | |
| Bombay Bank ..... | 1,000 | 5 per cent. | 72 Prm. ex Div |
| Madras Bank ..... | 1,000 | 2½ do. | 28 do. |
| 4 grs Bank ..... | 1,000 | 7 do. | 70 do. |
| Oriental Bank Corporation | 250 | 7 do. | 100 do. |
| Commercial Bank ..... | 500 | 4½ do. | 14½ |
| Mercantile Bank ..... | 250 | 5 do. | 32 |
| Central Bank of W. India | 150 | 2½ do. | 3 Dis. |
| Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares ..... | 318.3.0 | 2½ do. | Rs. 26 Nsh. Dis. |
| Do. New Shares ..... | 87.4.4 | 2½ do. | Rs. 13 do. |
| Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway ..... | 1,000 | 2½ do. | Nom. [sh. Div, |
| Hydrolic Press Company ... | 4,000 | 350 p. sh. | Rs. 350 Dis. p. |
| Apollo Press Company ..... | 11,000 | 1,650 p. sh. | Rs. 20,000 do. |
| Colaba Press Company ... | 2,700 | 300 do. | Rs. 5,500 do. |
| Colaba Land Company ... | 10,000 | 90 p. sh. | Rs. 11,000 do. |
| Elphinstone Land Company | 5,100 | 290 p. sh. | Rs. 4,500 do. |
| Bombay Steam Navigation Company ..... | 500 | 32 do. | Rs. 350 dis. |
| Spinning and Weaving Co. | 5,000 | 1,000 do. | Rs. 500 p. sh. |
| Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company ..... | 2,500 | 450 p. sh. | [Prem. nom. Rs. 800 Div |
| Do. New Shares ..... | 625 | ..... | Rs. 140 Prem. |
| Do. New Shares ..... | 200 | ..... | Rs. 1220 p. sh. |
| Victoria Spinning Company | 5,000 | ..... | Nominal. |
| Royal Spinning and Weaving Company ..... | 500 | ..... | Rs. 300 Dis. |
| Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company .... | 400 | ..... | Rs. 300 do. |
| Manockjee Petit Spinning and Weaving Company .. | 550 | ..... | Rs. 105 do. |
| Throstle Mill Company ... | 4,000 | ..... | 300 Dis. |
| Bombay United Spinning Company ..... | 4,500 | ..... | Nominal. |

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan..... Nominal.
" Loan 1833–38..... 90½
" Loan 1842–43..... 90½
" Loan 1854–55..... 90½
New Five Per Cent. Loan..... 101½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan..... 108

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each..... Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes..... Nominal.
Spanish Dollars..... Rs. 230 Nominal.
Carolus..... " 250 do.
Mexican Dollars..... " 227 do.
German Crowns..... " 2134 do.
Five Franc Pieces..... " 204
Bar Silver..... " 106
Gold Leaf..... " 16-8

### FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ..... £3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
" (Seeds) ..... £2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
To London (Cotton) ..... £3 0s. 0d. Nominal.
" (Seeds) ..... £2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
To Rice Ports ..... £3 15s. 0d.
To China ..... Rs. 10 per candy.
To Clyde ..... £3 5s.

### PRICES CURRENT (FEBRUARY 10th, 1862.)

| | | Per candy |
|---|---|---|
| COTTON at Colaba : | | None. |
| Old Broach, and Surat, ..... | | |
| Dholleras, ..... | Rs. | 170 to 175 |
| Comrawuttee ..... | " | 170 to 175 |
| Compta, ..... | " | 165 to 170 |
| Dharwar Sawginned ..... | " | 235 to 236 |
| New Barsee, and Nuggur ..... | " | 190 to 192 |
| Khandeish, ..... | " | 180 to 185 |
| NEW COTTON to Arrive : | | |
| Broach and Surat (April and May) ..... | " | 196 to 197 |
| Dholleral ( Do. ) ..... | " | 181 to 182 |
| Comrawuttee (March and April)..... | " | 179 to 180 |
| Taruvole ..... Do. ..... | " | 165 to 178 |
| Dharwar Sawginned ( May ) ..... | " | 236 to 237 |
| OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1505 to 1510. | | |
| SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish ..... at | Rs. | 5-11 to 5-12 per cwt |
| Rapeseed, Guzerat ..... | " | 6-8 to 6-10 |
| Gingelly mixed (Black and White) ..... | " | 24 to 25 |
| | " | 33 to 34 |

## COMMERICAL MARKETS.

*(From the Manchester Guardian, Jan. 14.)*

MANCHESTER, *Tuesday, January* 14, 1862.

The reaction in the Liverpool cotton market from the advance occasioned by the settlement of the Trent affair has been followed here by a similar reaction from the corresponding, though not equal, rise in yarn and cloth. There is an impression rather widely spread that France and England are likely very soon to feel warranted in declaring the blockade of the Confederate ports to be ineffective ; and this impression had a considerable effect on both buyers and sellers.

The advance referred to may be broadly stated to have averaged fully ½d. per lb in mule yarns, from 50's downward, and in all water twists, in some articles it was ¾d., in others, 1d. This is not strictly true to-day. Prices may be generally regarded as a little above those of last Tuesday, though not in all kinds, nor in the case of every spinner. There are in fact, very great irregularities in the quotations, as there are great differences in the views and feelings of spinners. The lower and medium numbers of twofolds have also lost the spring there was in them last week. In all the articles thus referred to extremely little has been done to-day. Counts above 100's continue firm, under a steady demand.

The advance of 1½d. to 3d. per piece on Eastern shirtings appears to be almost given up by sellers themselves, who are, in many instances, prepared to enter into a compromise with buyers : but the latter hold back very cautiously, though a few low offers do come from here and there one. Merchants find anything but encouragement in their latest telegraphic intelligence from India, which is to the effect that, at Bombay, December 27, imports were unchanged in prices, but there was no business ; and that, at Calcutta, December 26, piece goods and yarns were drooping in value, and no transactions were taking place. It is concluded here that the affair of the Trent was affecting business.

There seems to be no buying of domestics, T's, and longcloths, except in the smallest possible way for the needs of the moment; nor is there any renewal of the late active demand for printing cloths.

Spinners and manufacturers must have left the market quite disposed still further to lessen their production. We have been assured by the head of one of the largest and best-conducted spinning and manufacturing establishments in the district, that a very careful calculation proves to him and his partners that there would be a saving of loss if, instead of keeping at work four days a week, they were to stop entirely, and pay three days' wages a week to their operatives.

In our report in Saturday's *Guardian*, it was stated that the loss in spinning 32's twist cops is 4d. per lb. We should have said the cost of spining is 4d. It follows that the cotton costing 13¾d. per lb, and the twist being sold for 15½d. the loss is 2d. Some first class spinners, however, maintain to-day that, if short time enter into the calculation, the loss is more than 2d.

## LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, TUESDAY.

The market has again been quiet, at unchanged prices.

The sales are estimated at 6,000 bales including 4,000 on speculation and for export.

| Imports. Today | Previously this week. | Descriptions and prices. | Yesterday. | Previously this week. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4000... | 9500... | 11 ... American ..... to — | — ... | — |
| 200... | 620... | Egyptian ..... 12½ to 18 | — ... | 1173 |
| 200... | 490... | Pernam, &c.... 13½ to — | — ... | 1935 |
| —... | —... | Carthagena ... — to — | — ... | — |
| —... | 120... | Bahia & Maceio ... — to — | — ... | — |
| —... | —... | West India ..... — to — | — ... | — |
| —... | 30... | Maranham ..... — to — | 1870 ... | — |
| —... | —... | African ..... — to — | — ... | — |
| 1000... | 9300... | Surat..... 7¾ to 9¾ | 6002 ... | 13054 |
| 6000 | 20000 | | 7883 | 16763 |
| | 6000 | | | 7883 |
| | 26000 | Total since last Thursday | | 24016 |

Total speculation and exports this week 16,000 bales.

## COTTON SUPPLY PROSPECTS FOR 1862.

*(From the Manchester Guardian, Jan.* 14.)

The following communication from one of the highest authorities in the trade will be found well worth the consideration of his brother spinners and manufacturers. We have over and over again drawn attention to the fact that all the Eastern markets have long been weighed down with a constant twelve month's supply. In India this has been the case for more than a year and a half. And who have sent the goods ? The producers themselves have consigned a large—latterly a very large—proportion of the whole, in the hope of doing better than by selling at the unremunerative prices current in Manchester, and pressing those prices continually lower by excess of supply. They have done the very thing they wished to avoid ; only they have pressed down Lancashire by first pressing upon distant markets.

*To the Editor of the Manchester Guardian.*

Sir,—The articles which have appeared in the London papers of late upon our prospective cotton supplies for the coming year, and the undue alarm created by the *Economist* and *Times* of last week, induce me to lay before you what I believe to be a fair calculation of our stock and prospects :—

| | Bales | Bales. |
|---|---|---|
| Stock in Liverpool, London, and Glasgow, Dec. 31 | | 207705 |
| Our imports last year were from Brazil..... | 99224 | |
| Egypt..... | 97759 | |
| West Indies. | 10812 | |
| Add ½ more for probable increase this year ... | 25974 | 233769 |
| Imported last year from India. ..... | 986290 | |
| Suppose 33 per cent of increase..... | 328763 | |
| | | 1315053 |
| India bales are ½ below the average weight.... | 164381 | |
| Say the spinners hold on an average six weeks supply of 35,284 weekly..... | | 1150672 |
| Probable supply from Smyrna, Greece, Africa, and other places,.... | | 271584 |
| | | 10000 |
| The export last year was 677,230 bales, say this year... | | 2305975 |
| | | 400000 |
| If the trade starts half time 16 weeks at 22,632 weekly | | 1905375 |
| | | 353112 |
| | | 1552263 |

This amount of 1,603,213 bales would, then, supply all the mills full time to the end of the year, and leave a surplus, provided they took after the rate of the weekly consumption of last year.

In the above calculation I do not think I have overestimated the probable supplies from India ; and I only fear I have under estimated the probable working of short time to 16 weeks duration.

Our present necessity for working short time is as much the result of our own over-production as of real scarcity of cotton.

One of the best informed mercantile firms in this city say in their last circular that we have a sufficient supply of goods to meet all demands for 18 months if no more are added. Another merchant told the writer that Bombay held the year's supply, and Calcutta nearly the same; whilst the Singapore and China merchants cry out against further shipments, and say they cannot obtain advances in price with such heavy stocks. And I need hardly say our home-trade demand is miserably bad.

With such a prospect before us, what prudent man will add to his stock of goods made out of cotton at 13d. per lb, which in ordinary times costs 6d., and may, by a termination of the blockade, fall again any month to the old price.

These facts do not lead us to an early expectation of seeing our mills again working full time. Indeed, I fear we may see as large a stock of cotton in Liverpool at the end of 1862 as we had in December, 1861, and before we have exhausted our supply of cotton, I believe the Americans will have exhausted their finances.

—Yours, &c.

January 9, 1862. A SPINNER AND MANUFACTURER.

## COTTON SUPPLY PROSPECTS FOR 1862.

*(From the Manchester Guardian, Jan.* 14.)

The writer of the following letter is known to devote much attention to the qustion of cotton supply. We think, however, that he probably runs, in his estimate, to as great an extreme on one hand, as the writer whose figures he controverts no doubt does on the other. Our Saturday's correspondent is certainly held to be as high an authority, at the least, as our present correspondent.

*To the Editor of the Manchester Guardian.*

Sir,—I have been somewhat surprised by reading, in your paper of Saturday last, the letter of "A Spinner and Manufacturer," upon the question of cotton supply.

As I feel convinced the statements made therein are likely only to mislead, I venture to trespass upon your space, for the purpose of explaining where it is wrong, and how your correspondent has allowed himself to go astray in his calculations of consumption and supply, for he completely lost sight of the fact that the consumption of other countries is now equal to our own. And how could they be supplied if the American crop, which supplies four fifths of the consumption of the world, should be withheld for one year ?

I will enumerate the points as regards stock and supply, respecting which your correspondent is entirely wrong in his estimates.

1. He places the probable supply from India at 328,763 bales more than last year, although last year we received 987,530 bales, or nearly double that received in 1860. It is well known that a large proportion of this supply was the accumulations of previous crops, and a portion of the "China supply," which was for the year diverted from going thence. This year it is most improbable that we shall receive so large a supply from India as last ; and, therefore, the first error I point out in your correspondent's letter is 328,763 bales.

2. Your correspondent estimates the stock now held by spinners at 271,584 bales. Now, the common sense and practical experience of all the trade is sufficient to refute this. It was generally admitted, on the 1st instant, that the trade did not hold in stock above 80,000 bales, for during the last nine weeks of 1861 their purchases exceeded by upwards of 208,180 bales, or 23,230 bales per week ; the purchases of the trade this week, on last Friday, were only 57,580 bales, so that an addition of 20,000 bales only could have been made to their stocks during this year. This would leave a stock in spinners' hands of about 100,000 bales only, and not 271,584 as represented—thus showing another error of 170,000 bales.

3. Your correspondent completely ignores the fact of so large a consumption as that which is going on in the Northern States of America, France, Spain, Russia, and Germany, for he places the exports from this country for the year 277,230 bales less than last year, although he admits the probability of the entire stoppage of a crop which supplied last year direct to France and the Continent of Europe 1,000,000 bales, and to the Northern spinners of America 650,000 bales. Thus, instead of a decrease in the exports from this country for this year, you must expect an increase of fully 100,000 to 200,000 bales, if this blockade of the Southern ports is to last, and not a decrease, as he places it, of 277,230 bales. This would make an error in his calculation of the exports alone of from 200,000 to 490,000 bales.

I think these glaring errors in the calculations of "A Spinner and Manufacturer" will be so apparent as to prevent spinners being influenced by them. Their position is by no means encouraging. The consumption of Europe and the Northern States of America last year was divided as follows :—Great Britain, 2,390,000 bales ; France, 630,000 ; Russia, 450,000 ; Germany, 170,000 ; remainder of Continent, 450,000, which, with 650,000 bales, the consumption of the Northern States of America, will give the total estimated consumption of Europe and America the past year, as 5,073,000 bales. What, then, have we in hand, or in prospect for the immediate future, to meet these large requirements. The stock in Liverpool, on Friday last, was only 248,020 bales American, and a total of all kinds of 393,630 bales, and the estimated stock of France and the Continent is only 250,000 bales. Thus we have about 840,000 bales now on hand, and about 100,000 on the way from India, to meet the requirements of the world the next three months ; whilst should there be no prospect of any American cotton coming forward from the Southern ports for this year, who can tell to what extent spinners and those of America and the continent of Europe will be placed in ; for already large orders are coming from America to ship cotton, as prices were ruling at New York at 38 cents per lb for middling Orleans, or 19d. per lb, whilst the same is quoted here but 13d. per lb to-day. It is reported that orders have arrived from New York by the steamer to-day for 200,000 to 300,000 bales of cotton, or about one seventh the stock of American here. If this continues for some time, spinners will soon find themselves awkwardly placed as regards the supply of American cotton ; for it is quite evident that, whatever the price may be the American spinners, with their high protective duties, are enabled to spin to a profit, and will therefore take the cotton.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A BROKER.

Liverpool, January 14, 1862.

## BULLION.

LONDON, *January 17th*, 1862.

Since the last Circular, the Market has again been active, and prices have advanced.

The Imports include the *City of Washington*, from New York, with £35,000 ; the *Tautonia*, from New York, with £30,000 ; the *America*, from New York, with £11,000 ; the *Nova Scotian*, from Portland, with £8,000 ; the *Seine*, from the West Indies, with £96,000, of which £52,000 Silver and £35,000 Gold ; the *Constanza*, from Matamoras, with £40,000 ; and some moderate amounts of Silver from the Continent.

The Exports comprise the *Ellora*, to Bombay, with £302,950, of which £282,450 Silver, and £20,500 Gold ; the *Europa*, to Halifax, with £50,000 on Government account ; the *Shannon*, to the West Indies, with £12,400 ; and some small amounts of Gold to the Continent.

The amount of Gold sold to the Bank has been £346,000. The Continental Exchanges are tending to a point which will induce shipments of Gold to the Continent, some small amounts having already been purchased.

The Silver Market has again been active, and owing to the limited supply the price has advanced to 61½d., with a firm appearance ; a considerable quantity has been already purchased for the Bombay Steamer of the 27th. The Bars by the *Seine* have not yet been sold.

Mexican Dollars are also in good demand at higher quotations.

Indian Government Securities have been firm. We quote—

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 per Cents. | — |
| 5 " | 99½—100 |
| 5½ " | 105½—106 |

Exchange on India is rather firmer,—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay Bank Bills, 60 days' sight, | 2/01-2/01½ |
| Calcutta " " | 2/01½ |
| Madras " " | 1/11½-2/0. |

The following Gold Ships from Australia are now at sea :—

| | |
|---|---|
| "Moravian" with ..... | £191,000 |
| "Indemnity" " ..... | £50,000 |
| "Clathra" " ..... | £91,000 |
| "Monarch" " ..... | £170,000 |
| "Lightning" " ..... | £96,000 |

| GOLD. | |
|---|---|
| Bar Gold..... | 77/9 |
| Do. refinable ..... | 77/11 |
| American Gold Coin ..... | 76/2 |
| French do. ..... | 76/1½ |
| S. Amer. Doubles ..... | 74/6-75/. last price. |
| Spanish do. ..... | 76/6 " |
| Brazilian New Gold Coin ..... | 77/6½ |
| SILVER. | |
| Fine or Cake Silver ..... | 5/6½ |
| Bar Silver ..... | 5/1½ |
| Do. with gold above 5 grains per lb ..... | — |
| Five Franc Pieces ..... | — |
| Mexican Dollars ..... | 4/11½-5 nominal. |
| Spanish Pillar Dollars, Carolus. | 5/7 |
| Do. do. Ferdinand... | — |
| Crusades ..... | — |

A PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTRAST.—A novel application of photography is now in daily use at the Mettray colony, near Tours, a reformatory for young convicts. Every urchin brought to this house of correction has his portrait taken the moment he sets foot in it, and another is made on the day of his leaving. The first portrait represents the rags, dirt and misery, the physical and moral degradation, the prematurely care-worn features, the scowling, cowering, timid, uneasy and withal ferocious look of the born thief. The second shows the same individual transformed by the magic of judicious discipline, which includes physical comfort and kind treatment—his dress is now clean and neat, and his countenance is redolent of health, contentment, self-confidence, benevolence and energy. Philosophy has never in any age a grander subject for contemplation than two such pictures.


## COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand ..... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 5 do. do.
Ditto do. 12 do. ..... 6 do. do.
No Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 8 percent.
On other Securities ..... 9 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Ditto 3 ditto ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto 2 ditto ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto 1 ditto ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto on demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent. commission.

Hours of business' ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Manager.

Bombay, 26th January 1861.

## CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Billson London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0¼d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto Sight ditto 1s. 11¼d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills solicited at any of the above places at an uniform charge of ¼ per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn ..... Nil.
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, except by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the form of Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates not of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ¼ per cent.

HARRY JOHN,
Agent.

Bombay, 3rd January 1862.

## CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

*Head Office*—No. 29, Tureadneedle St., London.
*London Bankers.* { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.
*Branches and Agencies* at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency at Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on The City Bank, London, at the following rates viz :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Do. | ..... | at 2s. 0¾d. " |
| 3 | Do. | ..... | at 2s. 0d. " |
| 2 | Do. | ..... | at 1s. 11¾d. " |
| 1 | Do. | ..... | at 1s. 11½d. " |
| On demand | | ..... | at 1s. 11¼d. " |

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

All drafts, or Bundles, for sale for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 16th January 1862.

## CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| On London, at 6 months' sight | | 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee. |
| " | 4 do. | 2s. 0¼d. " |
| " | 3 do. | 2s. 0d. " |
| " | 2 do. | 1s. 11¾d. " |
| " | 1 do. | 1s. 11½d. " |
| " | On demand | 1s. 11¼d. " |
| On Scotland | do. | 1s. 11¾d. " |
| On Ireland | do. | 1s. 11¾d. " |

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight ..... 1s. 11¾d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills solicited at any of the above places at an uniform charge of ¼ per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn ..... Nil.
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, except by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and Commercial Companies, without charge, and realises Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the form of Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates not of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ¼ per cent.

HARRY JOHN,
Agent.

Bombay, 3rd January 1862.

## CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

*Head Office*—No. 29, Tureadneedle St., London.
*London Bankers.* { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.
*Branches and Agencies* at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency at Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on The City Bank, London, at the following rates viz :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Do. | ..... | at 2s. 0¾d. " |
| 3 | Do. | ..... | at 2s. 0d. " |
| 2 | Do. | ..... | at 1s. 11¾d. " |
| 1 | Do. | ..... | at 1s. 11½d. " |
| On demand | | ..... | at 1s. 11¼d. " |

All drafts or up to sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0¼d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto Sight ditto 1s. 11¼d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

All drafts or Bundles, for sale for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. If such proceeds to be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. ; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

February 13th, 1862.

## THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
*Incorporated June* 1857, *by Letters Patent under 19 and 20 Vict. C.* 112.

HEAD OFFICE ..... 32, CORNHILL.
GENERAL MANAGER ..... M. BALFOUR, Esq., in India.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMBALLA, SHANGHAI, and HONG-KONG.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVE FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKHS OF RUPEES.)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON.

*Manager at Bombay* ..... H. S. MACCULLOCH, Esq.
Officiating *Manager at Calcutta* ... H. G. DUNLOP, Esq.
*Manager at Agra* ..... S. MORRISH, Esq.
do. *Agra* ..... W. BIRKS, Esq.
do. *Kurrachee* ..... R. E. W. BAKER, Esq.
do. *Lahore* ..... HERCUS GUNN, Esq.
do. *Umritsar* ..... T. BAILEY, Esq.
do. *Hong-Kong* ..... H. JONES, Esq.
do. *Shanghai* ..... H. TURNER, Esq.

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorized to draw on the undermentioned establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches).

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper.

THE BANK grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| On London at 6 months' sight ..... | | 2s. 0¾d. |
| " | 4 months sight ..... | 2s. 0¼d. |
| " | 3 months sight ..... | 2s. |
| " | 2 months sight ..... | 1s. 11¾d. |
| " | 1 month's sight ..... | 1s. 11½d. |
| On demand ..... | | 1s. 11¼d. |
| On Scotland ..... | } | 1s. 11¾d. |
| On Ireland ..... | | |
| Circular Notes ..... | | 1s. 11¾d. |

THE LONDON MANAGER will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

THE BANK purchases Bills and grants drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umballa, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current, Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal must be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit Accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all parties being connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying of all interest deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the amount of Capital which the same are to be appropriated. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or Sale of Government securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing on the Bank's bills on England, which will reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so required, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Requisitions should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be sent, as thus :—*"I, A. Lady, her Christian name or initial, and the sign at which the Bills are to be drawn.*

DIRECTOR.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes on the terms of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the interest in London.

Drafts for the Amount of Government Promissory Notes on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for remission in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address all letters to *"The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,"* and to make all Orders or Requisitions payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. S. MACCULLOCH,
Manager.

Bombay, 9th January 1862.


## ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| On London at 6 months' sight ..... | | 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee. |
| " | 4 do. | 2s. 0¼d. do. |
| " | 3 do. | 2s. 0d. do. |
| " | 2 do. | 1s. 11¾d. do. |
| " | 1 do. | 1s. 11½d. do. |
| " | on demand | 1s. 11¼d. do. |
| On Scotland | do. | } 1s. 11¾d. do. |
| On Ireland | do. | |
| On Paris, at 3 days' sight ..... | | 1s. 11¾d. do. |
| Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. do. | | |

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum
On in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits for Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to *"The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,"* and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

### Commended Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *Southern Cross*, for Coast.
Ship *Hemeda*, for Colsagurpatam.
Brig *Mohidin Sundanee*, for Colsagurpatam.

### Port Clearance.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship *Morning Star*, J. Taverner, bound to Calcutta.
Ship *Ophir*, H. Holland, bound to Cannanore and Calcutta.
Ship *Helen Morrow*, J. Mather, bound to Havre.

### IMPORT MANIFESTS.

*From Singapore.*

*Nadershah.*—2,029 bags Sugar, 1 case Glassware, 7 cases Silk, 193 bags Stick Lac, 450 bags Pepper, 22 cases Gamboogee, 63 packages Benjamin, 500 Slabs Tin, 14 cases Spices, 25 baskets Dammer, 16 bundles Mats, 16 bundles Copper, 

begun to eat raw meat and worry kittens and ended by asking her if she was partial to rats, explaining that he meant killing rats with a terrier. Now all this, though very well in its place, could hardly, you will allow, amuse your sister much. Yet no doubt the young gentlemen fancied himself agreeable; his heart and soul were in his kennel, and he though a bull-pup that worried kittens at two months' old, one of the noblest animals in God's creation.

I hope you will see the distinction I draw. To me, to your chum Ellice, to all men who love sport, talk of sport,—not always, but at times when the conversation naturally glides into that channel. A sportsman should not be selfish; let others have a share in your pleasures. If you have done anything out of the way, if you have had a narrow escape from a tiger, if your dogs have made a brilliant run, mention it, but without vanity. Send an account of it, if you wish, to the *Sporting Review*, that other sportsmen may enjoy the recital, but here I would give you a few words of advice. When you write on sporting subjects, do not suppose it necessary to adopt a peculiar phraseology, or to make use of a style which you would consider vulgar if writing of other matters. I know no reason why a sportsman should not write like a gentleman. Nimrod's language was always polished and correct. Avoid slang expressions; call not a pig a "porker," nor a horse a "tit." The usual word expresses the meaning fully as well as the slang one, and has besides the advantage of being English. The sort of loose, devil-may-care style which young writers on sporting subjects delight in, is also bad. Remember your reader is probably a gentleman, not a stable boy, and treat him as such. Do not either think that an article cannot be sporting unless you describe your characters as perpetually lighting cheroots, or calling for *brandy pawnee*, or unless you intersperse their conversation with numerous dashes and blanks, each meant to represent an oath. In short, my dear boy, write on that as on other subjects, and bestow careful of your style and mode of expression as if you were inditing an address to the Governor-General. Never forget the gentleman in the sportsman, but rather try to get a more accurate and a higher conception of what a *real sportsman* should be. That word does not designate any man who can sit a horse, with pluck to spear a boar or with an eye that will help to fill a bag quickly. Many a low-bred, low-minded fellow, many a thorough snob can do all these; they are not *real sportsmen* on that account. I consider a sportsman a man who to a quick eye and a practised hand, to a courage that nought can shake, adds a mind which takes pleasure in something beyond the death of the brute beast he slays, a taste which enables him to season the sports of the field by the knowledge acquired in the closet. Such a man, as he wanders through the pathless forest or the trackless plain, will see something to admire in every modest flower, in every shooting blade that lifts its face to Heaven. He will stop to gaze on the boundless scenes that the mountain top unfolds, he will watch the habits of the animal he pursues; nature to him will be an ever open book; the paw of the prostrate tiger will suggest thoughts of the power that could frame such a mechanism, the plumage of the pheasant will speak of the goodness that thus adorns the grove. Where others would lose but flesh, bone, and death, he will perceive power, design and execution. His mind will rise from the creature to the Creator, and sport with him, instead of brutalizing, will raise and ennoble his nature. Such a sportsman, in some degree was Isaac Walton; such a sportsman be thou, my son and the appellation then will be a pride to thy youth and a glory to thy old age.

—Your Affectionate father,

G. T.

P. S—As example is better than precept, I send you a letter your brother William received two days ago from a friend. It is in the style I have cautioned you against. However you write, let it be differently from this.

"My Dear——, Roaring sport I Arrived here last Monday evening. The rest of the party had come on Saturday; but as some one says, better late than never. You would like to know what we did, so here goes to let you into the secret. On Tuesday *khubber* was brought of a tiger: off we went after breakfast, each with a lighted cheroot, puffing away like the old gentleman himself. The tiger was in a jungle two miles off. H. and I on one elephant first approached the place. We were still in the field, when I saw something move. Twig him there, I cried and fired, when by Jingo, out slapt the brute; such a whopper! He came bang at us, but was stopt by a lucky shot from H——which, entering his head, cooked his goose, and over he went. He's dished, cried H., and so he was. This was our 5th day find that day.

On Wednesday we determined to diversify our fun by a little pig-sticking. I had luckily just bought a new Arab, a grey, a regular bit of blood, I warrant you, and can do the trick. Our first beat was a patch of mull jungle. The elephants had scarcely entered when out rushed master porker. "Go it, my hearties," was the cry. Away we dashed, Piggy took across a narrow maidaun and across a nullah nearly twenty feet wide. "There's a stunner" thought I, as I came up, but the little grey showed his pluck and cleared it well. The pace was smashing. H.'s horse, which was the best up, frightened at the hog's grunt, cut his stick and bolted. "Here's a go," sang out W. who was just ahead of me; my spear head has just fallen off. "Have a care then," I cried, and dashing past gave the first spear. No one else being up, I wheeled round and gave him another, as he charged, in the spine. This last poke was a teazer, W. then galloped up, and dealt him a shove, as he fell, with his bamboo. Fancy riding at a pig with a plain bamboo! If this does not beat cock-fighting all to smithereens, I'm a Dutchman. W. was in an awful rage, consigning the optics of all spear-makers to eternal perdition. Well, after a suck at the *brandy pawnee* bottle, which my nigger never forgets, we went to look for more pigs. We found four and speared three. The last ran like a hare, and my little grey was by this time nearly done; but never say die, is my motto, and with spurring and flogging, I managed to be in at the death. This was the end of that day's sport: we returned to the tents, where we found a good dinner all ready and some *unkimmon* cool claret, brandy *pawnee*, cheroots and toddy finished the evening, and some of us took, I guess, a screw too much. What I must put up for this is "waxing lengthy" as Jones says. More in my next.

—*I. S. R.*

## Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

*No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.*

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE——

At Shalabee, on Monday the 10th February, by the Revd. Father Aguiar, Mr. J. D. Almeida, eldest son of Apothecary A. Almeida, to Miss Ritta Mendonça, the only daughter of the late Mr. J. M. Mendonça, of the Secretariate.

DEATH——

At Kurrachee, on the 2nd February, James Henry Hutchinson, late of the Electric Telegraph Department, aged 24 years, 9 months and 10 days, deeply regretted.

MADRAS.

DEATH——

At Madras, on the 4th February, Julia Caroline Willing, the beloved child of Mr. T. W. Wray, aged 20 month, and 19 days.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE——

On the 8th January, at Christ Church, Todmorden Lancashire, by Revd. W. M. Wray, M.A., (Chaplain H. M. S. *Terrible*,) assisted by Revd G. S. Bull, Birmingham, William O. Booth, Esq. I. N. Kilerby Hall, Catterick Yorkshire, to Ellen, youngest daughter of the late John Fielden, Esq., M. P.

## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer "JADDO," will be closed TOMMORROW, WEDNESDAY the 12th February, at 4 o'clock P. M. An After Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 5 o'clock P. M. No Registered Letters will be received for the After Packet.

DATES OF DEPARTURE OF MAILS FOR SUEZ AND CHINA DURING THE YEAR 1862.

| To Suez and England | | To Galle and China. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| February | 12th, 27th. | February | 14th, 1st. |
| March | 12th, 27th. | March | 14th, 29th |
| April | 12th, 27th. | April | 14th, 29th |
| May | 12th, 24th. | May | 14th, 29th |
| June | 12th, 27th. | June | 14th, 29th |
| July | 12th, 27th. | July | as Indians. 14th, 29th |
| August | 12th, 27th. | August | 14th, 29th |
| September | 12th, 27th. | September | 14th, 29th |
| October | 12th, 27th. | October | 14th, 29th |
| November | 12th, 27th. | November | 14th, 29th |
| December | 12th, 27th. | December | 14th, 29th |

ABSTRACT OF METEROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY FROM THE 3RD FEB. TO THE 9TH FEB. (inclusive) 1862.

| Date. | Standard Barometer Corrected. 6 A. M. | 4 P. M. | Thermometer in the Air. 6 A. M. | 1 P. M. | Wet Bulb Thermometer. 6 A. M. | 1 P. M. | Electrometer (Volta Set.) | Rain in Inches. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Feb. 3 | 29.916 | 29.890 | 68.0 | 79.1 | 64.0 | 68.0 | + 8 | None. |
| " 4 | 29.826 | 29.740 | 67.7 | 80.6 | 67.0 | 71.0 | + 20 | " |
| " 5 | 29.887 | 29.760 | 70.0 | 88.0 | 66.9 | 68.0 | + 20 | " |
| " 6 | 29.910 | 29.802 | 71.8 | 90.0 | 68.5 | 70.0 | + 8 | " |
| " 7 | 29.952 | 29.831 | 72.8 | 85.0 | 68.0 | 72.0 | + 20 | " |
| " 8 | 29.971 | 29.937 | 71.7 | 91.4 | 67.0 | 67.2 | + 8 | " |
| " 9 | | | Sun day. | | | | | |

Feb. 3.—Densely clouded with cirri; dew fell copiously at night.
" 4.—Partially clouded with cirri; slight dew fell at night.
" 5.— Do.
" 6.—A few clouds scattered around horizon.
" 7.—Cirri scattered around horizon till noon; dew fell after 4 A. M.
" 8.—Nearly cloudless; dew fell at night.

CALENDAR—FEBRUARY 1862.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Full Moon | Friday | 14d. | 9h. 57.3m. P. M. |
| Last Quarter | Friday | 22d. | 7h. 8.6m. P. M. |
| New Moon | Friday | 28d. | 9h. 49.5m. P. M. |

| Days. | Dates. | Sundays, Festivals, &c. | Sun Rises | Sun Sets. | High Water at Bombay. Morn. | Even. | Evening Gun-Fire. Above Gun. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | |
| Tues. | 11 | | 6 32 | 5 57 | 9 21 | 9 33 | |
| Wed | 12 | | 6 32 | 5 58 | 9 50 | 10 16 | |
| Thur. | 13 | | 6 31 | 5 58 | 10 25 | 10 53 | |
| Fri. | 14 | St. Valentine. | 6 30 | 5 59 | 11 10 | 11 37 | |
| Sat. | 15 | | 6 30 | 5 59 | 11 44 | 12 2 | |
| Sun. | 16 | Septuagesima Sunday. | 6 29 | 6 0 | — | 0 21 | |
| Mon. | 17 | | 6 29 | 6 0 | 0 37 | 0 56 | |

Date 4th Feb. Time—Sh. 1s. 10d.

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

*Tuesday*, 11th.—Angria taken prisoner, 1756.—Sattara taken, 1848.
*Wednesday*, 12th.—Queen Mary beheaded, 1154.—Sir Astley Cooper died, 1841.
*Thursday*, 13th.—The English Revolution, 1688.
*Friday*, 14th.—Battle of St. Vincent, 1797.—Battle of Hydrabad (Scinde), 1843.
*Saturday*, 15th.—Capt. Cook killed, 1779.—Goddard took Ahmedabad, 1780.—Treaty of Lahore, 1846.
*Sunday*, 16th.—Amboyna taken, 1796.—Colombo capitulated.
*Monday*, 17th.—Bills of Exchange first used in England, 1381.—Battle of Meanee, 1843.

### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A Correspondent complains of being put to great trouble and loss by the delay with which the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company audit and pay their Contractors bills. It is said that payment is frequently withheld for three or four months, whereof the results are inability to meet engagements, loans at high rates of interest, embarrassment, &c. &c., for which, perhaps, the proper remedy of the Contractors is to send in higher estimates next time. However we mention their alleged grievances this time, but must leave them to their own remedy hereafter.

THE Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1862.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ENGLAND | 18 Jan. | CEYLON | 31 Jan |
| FRANCE | 20 Jan. | CHUSA | 14 Jan |
| MALTA | 22 Jan. | SINGAPORE | 22 Jan |
| ALEXANDRIA | 23 Jan. | PENANG | 24 Jan |
| SUEZ | 27 Jan. | CALCUTTA | 1 Feb |
| ADEN | 2 Feb. | MADRAS | 4 Feb |
| MAURITIUS | 14 Jan. | N. W. PROVINCES | 4 Feb |
| CAPE | 10 Dec. | SCINDE—KURRACHEE | 4 Feb |
| AUSTRALIA | 24 Dec. | PUNJAUB | 29 Jan |
| BANGALORE | 31 Jan. | RANGOON | 25 Dec |

WE received yesterday papers from the North-West Provinces and Kurrachee of the 4th inst.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

*(By Electric Telegraph).*

THE following telegrams received in Bombay, have been handed to us by Mr. Mackintosh for publication:—

LIVERPOOL, 24*th Jan.* 1862.

Cotton market quiet.

Compta 7¾d.

Broach 9d.

Dhollera 8¼d.

Dharwar 10½ to 10¾d.

LIVERPOOL, 25*th Jan.* 1862.

Cotton market better feeling, prices same.

LONDON, 25*th January* 1862.

Cotton remains depressed.

Prices three-eighths lower.

No buyers for distant arrival.

The above quotations show a decline of one half penny since the 9th ult.

We have also been favored with the following telegram received by a mercantile house.

LIVERPOOL, 26*th January*, 1862.

Cotton has recovered one farthing today.

THE mail steamer *Candia*, from Suez, sailed from Madras for Calcutta, yesterday at 9 P. M.

THE screw steamer *Robert Lowe* is advertised to leave Kurrachee for London on the 17th instant, with two hundred soldiers with their officers as passengers, touching at Bombay and taking up two hundred more men.

THE mourning for His Royal Highness the late Prince Consort was by Government notification closed yesterday afternoon,—when sixty minute guns were fired from the Fort, and at sunset, the Flag which had been hoisted half-mast-high during the day, was dropped.

THE screw steamer *Governor Higginson*, of the Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company (Limited), which left Bombay on the 29th January reached Kurrachee on the 1st instant, performing the voyage in sixty-three hours, against a strong head wind, and with the additional disadvantage of a heavy gale in crossing the Gulf of Cambay. This was good sailing as things go.

WE have heard with great pleasure of the generous offer on the part of David Sassoon, of the sum of fifty thousand Rupees, towards the proposed improvement of the Bombay Green. This liberal offer of our worthy Hebrew townsman will relieve the Municipal Commissioners of the trouble of raising the sum which was found wanting according to their estimates in completing the project. We hope that they will now be prepared to go on with the work.

### LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, 18*th January* 1862.

You will no doubt, ere this reaches you, have learned that if

"All the clouds that lowered o'er our house"

in the matter of the *Trent* outrage are not exactly in

"the deep bosom of the ocean buried,"

they have at least blown over for the present, by the eleventh hour delivery—so to speak,—of the two Confederate Commissioners with their Secretaries, to our Ambassador, Lord Lyons, after the presentation of his formal demand, accompanied by an apology, such as it is, conveyed in a despatch of interminable length in which, as is very commonly the case with American State papers, "the thread of verbosity" is spun out considerably finer than "the staple of the argument," and so we are at length, speaking metaphorically, enabled to breathe more freely after six weeks anxious suspense.

The welcome intelligence was received in London by Telegraph from Queenstown on the afternoon of the 8th instant. It appeared in late editions of some of the evening papers, was announced to the audiences at most of the Theatres, and was pretty well known over the town the same night.

That war has thus been averted has universally been felt as a relief. In other respects, the manner in which our demand for reparation has been acceded to on the part of the Federal Government is any thing but satisfactory. It is but too evident that nothing less than the firm attitude of the British Government, coupled with their vigorous energetic measures of preparation for the worst, wrung from the Government of President Lincoln the delivery of the prisoners. The only satisfactory words in the despatch on the subject are those stating that "they would be cheerfully given up."

The reasons given are utterly inadequate and frivolous, viz:—that Captain Wilkes failed in his duty in not bringing the steamer *Trent* as a prize into one of the Federal ports! on this plea the prisoners may yet be intercepted on their passage, and some Federal Commander still more reckless than Wilkes, if he feel himself strong enough, may waylay the steamer on which they are embarked (the name of which is as yet unknown to us) and bring her back to the nearest Northern port as his prize! Such is the result arrived at by Mr. Secretary Seward in his inconsequential reasoning, in an outrage that has been branded by the public voice of Europe as a violation of the first principles of international law!

Our Foreign Secretary, in his reply to the Federal Despatch which announces the giving up of the prisoners, does not condescend to refer to Mr. Seward's elaborate reasoning beyond remarking that he differs from his conclusions, that he will take an early opportunity of dealing with this part of the despatch, but in the meantime tells him (Mr. Secretary Seward) "it will be desirable that the Commanders of the United States Cruizers should be instructed not to repeat acts for which the British Government will have to ask for redress, and which the United States Government cannot undertake to justify."

A curious controversy has been going on amongst a portion of the London daily press, with reference to the first despatch which appears in the published correspondence. The despatch in question is a letter from Secretary Seward to Mr. Adams, the Minister at our Court, dated 30th November, (when the Confederate Commissioners had been upwards of ten days confined as prisoners in Fort Warren) of a private nature, but with permission to be read to Lords Palmerston and Russell if deemed necessary. The despatch was read to Lord Russell on the 19th December, on the occasion of an interview which Mr. Adams had with the Foreign Secretary on that day. The *Morning Post* the following day, speaking as with a certain amount of authority, and with special knowledge said, with reference to reports that a pacific despatch had been received by the American Minister to the effect that any demand from the British Government would be complied with, it was their duty to dispel any such encouraging and hopeful prognostications, that there was no official despatch, and that the private letter or despatch to Mr. Adams had no reference to the *Trent* difficulty. Well, after the settlement of the business by the giving up of the Commissioners, the *Daily News* and Mr. Bright's organ, the *Morning Star*, fall foul of the *Post*, accusing it of misleading public opinion, by misrepresenting facts and causing serious losses by the fall of public securities that followed on the publication of its semi-official statement. The Tory organs, always looking for something to "turn up" to their advantage, joined in the hue and cry; and so there was a pretty controversy of the "storm in the teapot" order to those who are pleased with such diverting episodes.

The despatch speaks for itself and the public seem to consider the *Post's* version of the matter was on the whole a fair one—and so lightly did Lord Russell think of the solitary reference to the *Trent* affair which it contained, that in his account of the despatch given in a communication to Lord Lyons, he passes it over without notice. Public opinion has endorsed the Foreign Secretary's view of the matter, and no talk or writing is likely to change the verdict.

Apprehensions were entertained that we should have further trouble on our hands from the lawless proceedings of the Federal Naval Officers, when the mail that brought intelligence of the release of the Confederate Commissioners also related a fresh outrage on a British vessel, the *Eugenia Smith*, which was boarded by a Federal cruizer in the Gulf of Mexico, and three Confederates taken out of her. Fortunately, the Federal Government having had a lesson in such proceedings, on being made acquainted with all the facts in the case, have promptly released the captives and apologised to Lord Lyons for the insult.

These American troubles now haunt us at our own doors. We have at this moment in the Southampton water the Federal war-ship *Tuscarora*, and the Confederate ship *Nashville*, watching each other like a couple of tigers, either waiting for the first opportunity of springing on the other at any unguarded moment; and it is with no little trouble that we have been able hitherto to prevent alike a breach of the peace and our neutrality, as regards either belligerent. Officers and men belonging to the *Tuscarora* have been caught at unseasonable hours watching the *Nashville* in the Southampton Docks, and have been turned out with impartiality and without ceremony. H. M. S. *Dauntless* has been placed at the mouth of the River to prevent any outrage in our waters, and if the latest report prove true, viz: that the *Nashville* has been sold to British owners, and that the officers and crew are about to join another vessel said to be hovering about the Channel, our present difficulty in this business may be quietly tided over.

As regards the state of affairs in America itself, the most startling intelligence recently received is the suspension of specie payment by the Federal Treasury and the Banks. Though this event has been predicted for some time, its arrival is none the less startling, and frightful as it is, if it tend to force the United States Government to realize the destructive course the present aspect of their war policy is hurrying them to, it may be the best thing that could have happened.

The cry in Europe for mediation between the contending belligerents in this wicked, unnatural war is beginning to be heard in many quarters, but unfortunately, one sees as yet little prospect of its being attempted with any promise of success.

A feeling of indignation has been excited every where out of America itself at the barbarous and really iniquitous manner in which the war is carried on, illustrated by such disgraceful proceedings as the destruction of the Channels to Charleston harbour by the sinking of vessels laden with stones. This is felt to be an outrage inexcusable in civilized warfare, and has been resented as such not in England only, but also in France and every maritime country in Europe.

Now that we are free from our Transalantic anxieties, at least for the present, matters at home have reverted to their ordinary humdrum character, which, this season, have been of a sadder character than usual. The depression in public sentiment and feeling at the premature loss of the Prince Consort has far from passed away, and the evidence of it is seen in the characteristics of every public proceeding since the sad event took place. The papers are filled with the reports of meetings to present addresses of Condolence to the Queen, and a few days ago, a most influential public meeting was held at the Mansion House, presided over by the Lord Mayor, to initiate steps for erecting some memorial of a national character to his dear and honored memory.

Contrary to what was previously supposed, it seems the Prince of Wales is still to proceed on the Eastern tour that had been chalked out for him by his father, and on which he was about to set out, when the latter was seized with the illness that proved mortal. The Prince was spoken of as likely to make his first appearance at a great public ceremonial, by inaugurating the opening of the Great Exhibition, preparations for which, are now proceeding with such energy; but this is not to be: it is said he will leave early in February, and be absent for at least eight months, so that the Exhibition by that time will, according to present calculations, have been at least two months open to the public, whoever may preside at the inaugural ceremonial.

Not the least of the many vacancies caused by the death of the Prince Consort, the Chancellorship of the University of Cambridge, was yesterday very adequately filled up by the installation into that office of the Duke of Devonshire, a Nobleman of high attainments and character, and whose previous career as Earl of Burlington in connection with the University of London is no slight guarantee of the genuine interest he takes in the advancement of the highest standard of Academical Education based on no narrow or sectarian basis.

The Premier, who has suffered severely from gout during the past month, but who nevertheless devoted himself heart and soul to his public duties during the late crisis of affairs, is now so thoroughly recovered as to be able to leave town for his seat in Hampshire, and we hope he may get so well set up again that we may see him in his place in Parliament in the beginning of next month, endeavouring to make public business go on as cheerily and pleasantly as of old.

Mr. Gladstone has been discoursing at Leith, the city of his forefathers, on public affairs in a very agreeable way. It is satisfactory to learn from so unimpeachable an authority, that notwithstanding the clouds that were troublesome and are still darkening our political horizon, the Revenue displays an elasticity that is surprising. Even the loss caused by our recent warlike preparations is not likely to affect seriously the prospective budget, and it is certainly satisfactory to know, that the French Treaty is working so well, that the serious loss caused to our trade by the Civil war in America, has in the last three months been nearly made up to us by the vast increase of our trade with France.

The hopeless state of the American cotton trade has been strikingly evidenced by the exportations going on from Liverpool to New York for the last ten days. If there had been any truth in the statements in Northern papers, that cotton was to be shipped from Port Royal, there would have been no necessity for any of these reshipments from this country. A manufacture so bolstered up by high protective duties as to be able to import American Cotton from this country in steamers and yet produce cotton cloth at a profit, is by no means an insignificant illustration of the manner in which the people of the Southern States were taxed to foster the sickly manufactures of the North.

The wretched Windham case still drags its slow length along, to the disgust of the general public, the dismay and distress of the unfortunate jury, and to the satisfaction of no one surely except the lawyers; comment in the present stage of affairs is unnecessary.

There is nothing of importance in European Foreign affairs to record at present, though events seeming brewing in more than one country, likely to give trouble enough at no distant date.

## Local News.

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 8th February 1862:—

*Liabilities.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Proprietors' Capital | Rs. | 52,25,000 |
| Circulation | ,, | 93,08,302 |
| Deposits | ,, | 76,25,932 |
| Rest | ,, | 2,33,661 |
| | Rupees | 2,23,92,895 |

*Assets.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Government Securities | Rs. | 16,46,370 |
| Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities | ,, | 32,80,260 |
| Cash Credits on Government Securities | ,, | 18,80,091 |
| Bills discounted | ,, | 16,38,249 |
| Other Securities | ,, | 3,85,304 |
| Cash Balance | ,, | 1,35,62,621 |
| | Rupees | 2,23,92,895 |

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

*The preceding accounts compared with those of the corresponding week last year, exhibit,*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| An increase of Circulation of | Rs. | 6,59,901 |
| An increase of Deposits of | ,, | 11,75,188 |
| An increase of Rest of | ,, | 15,170 |
| A decrease of Government Securities of | ,, | 11,58,721 |
| A decrease of Loans on Deposit of Government Securities of | ,, | 37,40,784 |
| A decrease of Cash Credits on Deposit of Govt. Securities of | ,, | 5,03,591 |
| A decrease of Bills discounted of | ,, | 15,84,236 |
| An increase of other Securities of | ,, | 67,308 |
| An increase in Cash balance of | ,, | 87,70,283 |

### TIME INTERVALS FOR MESSAGES.

THE statement gives the maxima and minima time intervals for messages received at the Bombay office from the offices at Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee during the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock in the morning. The time intervals are deduced from Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee office dates affixed to messages, and are corrected on account of difference of longitude.

*9th February* 1862.

| From | To | In what watch. | Whence received. | Max. and Min. | Time Intervals. H. | M. | Service or Private. | Words in Message. | By what Line. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| From 9 till 12 hours. | Calcutta | | Max. | 16 | 43 | P. | 46 | N. W. P | |
| | | | Min. | 12 | 56 | P. | 12 | N. W. P. | |
| | Madras | | Max. | 14 | 19 | P. | 23 | W. C. | |
| | | | Min. | 18 | 23 | P. | 23 | W. C. | |
| | Kurrachee | | Max. | 12 | 6 | P. | 27 | N. W. C. | |
| | | | Min. | 8 | 49 | P. | 47 | N. W. C. | |
| From 12 till 24 hours. | Calcutta | | Max. | 28 | 17 | P. | 21 | N. W. P. | |
| | | | Min. | 20 | 17 | S. | 7 | N. W. P. | |
| | Madras | | Max. | | | | | | |
| | Kurrachee | | Max. | | | | | | |
| | | | Min. | | | | | | |

## Law Intelligence.

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

*Causes for trial this day.*

33. Jadoonath Brizruttonjee Maharaz *vs.* Cursondass Mooljee and another. (Part heard).

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

*Eleventh day, Monday, February 10th*, 1862.

(BEFORE THE FULL COURT.)

THE MAHARAJ LIBEL CASE.

*Judoonathjee Brizruttonjee Maharaj, vs. Cursondass Mooljee and another.*

*Mr. Bayley* with *Mr. Scoble*, instructed by Messrs. Collier and Leathes for the plaintiff.

*Mr. Anstey* with *Mr. Dunbar*, under the instructions of Messrs. Acland and Prentis, for the defendants.

The examination of witnesses for the defence was resumed this day.

*Mr. Ballajee Pandoorung*, one of the Interpreters of the Supreme Court, was examined as to the correctness of the translation of some passages referred to in certain exhibits put in for the defence. He said that he had carefully studied the passages he had translated and had no doubt as to the meaning attached.

*Venayek Luxmun Shastree*, examined by Mr. Anstey.—I am a Brahmin and Government Shastree of the Sudder Adawlut. I consider the Maharajas as Brahmins. Such is the report. I might sit with a Maharaj, but would not dine with him. They have followers only in the Wullubcharya sect. I know the Sanscrit language. I have seen and read some of the books on the Shastras. All sects of the Hindoos are derived from our ancient religion. These different sects are founded on different interpretations placed on the doctrines of the Hindoo religion. Each sect charges the others with deviation from the religion. The Wullubcharyas are a sect who have deviated from the religion. It is unlawful and sinful, to lay hands on the breasts of another man's wife, according to the Hindoo religion.

Witness was not cross-examined.

*Mr. Vishwanath Narayen* examined by Mr. Dunbar. —I am Superintendent of the Special Income Tax Commissioner's office; and a member of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. I hold the substantive appointment of Deputy Educational Inspector of Marathi Schools in Bombay, and Curator of the Central Book depot. I have translated Elphinstone's History of India into Maratha. I am a Concan Brahmin. I am acquainted with Sanscrit. I have read some of the ancient books of the Hindoos. The Maharajas are not the preceptors of all Hindoos. There is no intercourse with them as Brahmins, we don't dine with them or intermarry with them. Because as Brahmins we perform certain ceremonies, which the Maharajas do not perform. Every Brahmin has to perform six duties as enjoined by the Hindu religion, and as laid down by Menu the great Hindoo lawgiver. They are:—Sacrificing and teaching in sacrificial fires, and the Veds; these two are neglected by the Wullubcharyas. I have read some of the books relating to the Wullubcharyas. The term by which the Maharaj is known, means "the husband (lord) of many women"; "as one whose only object is wanton sport with many women," "the ocean of the juice of wanton sport with many women." &c. &c. One of the books contained an account of one names of the Maharajas. He is described as being equal to the Supreme Being. I do not think the Maharajas follow the ancient religion of the Hindoos as laid down by Menu. Brahmins of my caste follow the religion of Menu. The Maharajas are not regarded as models of morality at all. They have no authority as far as my caste is concerned. Those who are best entitled to form an opinion, have a very low estimate of the Maharajas as to their chastity and morality. My opinion is very low as regards these qualities of the Maharajas.

*Cross-examined by Mr. Bayley.*—I have spoken to the plaintiff when I was in charge of the Government Book Department. I have seen other Marahajas in the streets. I have seen the act of impropriety committed by a Maharaj in Bombay about 1859 or 1860. It was an act of impropriety for a spiritual preceptor considering the character which they assume. It was an act done in a public street between four and six o'clock in the evening. It was a summer month. He was a Maharaj sitting on a swing moved by men and women indiscriminately, and throwing gullal on them. I do not believe the Hoolie festival is one dedicated to Krishna. If Brahmins of my caste throw gullal, it is improper. The improper act I allude to occurred opposite the house of Goculdas Tejpall. It was not a wedding occasion. There was a crowd assembled for the purpose of throwing gullal on one another. I have been to Sind. Menu is to be observed as far as it is consonant with the Veds. It is binding on the Hindoos as far as it is not contrary to the tenets of the Veds. I do not know if the Maharajas are considered as Brahmins. They are like Gosaes. Maharajas and Gosaes are convertible terms. A Gosae is not a preceptor, because he is not a Brahmin. There are classes of Brahmins, but not sects. We do not dine with Nagur Brahmins. Our caste Brahmins are scattered over all parts of India. I do not recollect any particular passage in Goculnathjee's commentary. The translation of the alleged libel now shewn me is not so exact as that prepared by me. There is no allusion to the Maharajas in my translation. "Soorut" in Sanscrit means an improper knowledge of woman. It has no other signification. In Guzerati and Marathi, it means appearance, face, or countenance. I have known the defendant for three years. He is a friend of mine.

*Re-examined.*—I am a reformer in this sense, viz, I should like to see the religion restored to its pristine purity. I have heard the Maharaja called "Poorshotum." This Poorshootum in the commentary refers practically to the Maharaj. The commentary is considered a book of religion. (The Marathee translation of the commentary having been put into the witness's hand), said.—I find a passage in the book which refers to *Acharya*, commanding that all things should be in the first instance offered to him before being tasted or enjoyed by any one else. From what I have heard and seen, I do not think that the plaintiff and the other Maharajas especially are qualified to act as spiritual preceptors. I have had a conversation with the plaintiff in this action, and from what I heard and saw of him I consider him to be a man of very little learning, consequently I am of opinion that he is not qualified for a spiritual preceptor. I have no interest in this case beyond what is felt by hundreds of people in Bombay. (After referring to a passage in the commentary). The conversation I had with the plaintiff was on the subject of female schools, and likewise on some verses from the "*Bhugwut Geta.*"

*To Sir M. Sassoe.*—All Brahmins are bound to be preceptors, and if they are not so qualified they have to undergo a kind of penance. By the Hindoos generally all Brahmins are looked upon as being preceptors, irrespective of whether they give precepts or not.

*Mr. Javerilall Oomiashunker*, called and examined by Mr. Dunbar:—I was until lately one of the Duxina Fellows of the Elphinstone College. I am acquainted with Sanscrit. (Reference is here made by the witness to one of the translations). The translation of this Sanscrit passage was made by me. I have not read the entire book, only the passage, neither have I read the commentary on the passage.

*Mr. Nanabhoy Hurridass* examined by Mr. Anstey. I am one of the Interpreters of this Court. I have made some of the translations from the books in the *Brig Bhasha* language (verifies the translations.)

*Cross-examined by Mr. Bayley.*—There are a great many works in the *Brig Bhasha* language in manuscript. Generally manuscripts have no dates to them. I have in this instance collated two manuscripts and dates and each of them are different. Banias read these books. I have myself read portiors of them. I am a "Kyast." This word is derived from "*Kya*" or the "body. The *Kyast* are followers of the Maharajas, and are generally respected by their followers and likewise by Brahmins who receive alms from the Maharajas.

*Re-examined by Mr. Anstey.*—I find in a book composed by Wallabhacharya, that the Maharajas are reported to be outcasted Telinga Brahmins. If a Brahmin was out of caste, he would not be considered fit for a religious preceptor by the learned Brahmins. I could not say what common Brahmins might think and there are some Brahmins followers of the Maharajas.

*Mr. Narayan Dinanathjee*, examined by Mr. Dunbar, —I am one of the translators and interpreters of this Court. I remember to have translated some documents in this case (witness verifies them.)

*To Mr. Bayley.*—I have not read the books previous to their being put into my hands for the purpose of being translated, I have occasionally visited one of the Maharajas, the head one, only as a friend. I have likewise visited his temple on a few occasions perhaps within the last ten or twelve years past. On those occasions I have never witnessed any improprieties on his part. I have not seen *gulal* thrown by him on the females. Gulal is thrown during the Hoolee holidays. It is not considered to be an impropriety to throw gullal itself. I never went there to see the idol or to worship. I believe the *goorous* are worshipped by different sects in India. They have all a similar form of worship, they are not worshipped as Gods. In my own caste there are both *Vyshnoos* and *Shivas*; none of them however are followers of the Maharajas: I have perused the commentary of Goculnathjee since this action was commenced; my attention has been called to the word "*Purshotam.*" It applied to *Purshotum* (god) alone. The word *Acharya* (or gooroo) I find in one place. I cannot say what the word "*Soorut*" means, it is difficult to say. I know the Bhugwut Gita on which witnesses are sometimes sworn; it is a work of very high authority. I have not read the story about Krishna and him impregnating the 16,000 cowherdesses. The incarnation of Vyshnoo is believed in by all Hindoos.

The Court rose at six o'clock; this case will be resumed to-day at eleven o'clock.

### THE FAIR HELD AT THE BURMAN GHAUT ON THE NERBUDDA.

*(From the Calcutta Gazette, Feb. 1.)*

From Major R. T. Snow, Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, to Colonel H. M. Durand, C. B., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Fort Wiliam, —(dated Nagpore, the 13th January 1862.)

SIR,—I have the honor, under instructions from the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, to forward for submission to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, a copy of a Report by the Deputy Commissioner of Nursingpore, on the Mela or Fair held at the Burman Ghaut on the Nerbudda River near Nursingpore annually at the full moon of Kartick.

2. There are several of these gatherings at the same season of the year held at the different spots on the Nerbudda, the principal ones being those at Burman Ghaut in Nursingpore, at Behra Ghaut in Jubbulpore, and near the Station Hoshungabad, which is on the river; but that held at Burman Ghaut, from which it takes its name, is by far the largest and the one most frequented. In 1857 and 1858 there was no attendance owing to the disturbed state of the country, and in the present year, though the gathering is said to have reached about 80,000, the numbers attending it are far below what they have reached in former years, when they were known to approach from 120 to 130,000.

3. In so large an assemblage it might be expected that crime would be rife, and the trifling amount reported by Captain Gordon to have been committed on this occasion speaks remarkably well for the management, and entitles him to the praise bestowed on him by the Commissioner of his Division, Mr. A. H. Cocks, C. B.

4. As these periodical Fairs betoken to a certain extent the state of prosperity and increasing traffic of the neighbouring Districts, the Chief Commissioner has thought the submission of these papers now forwarded may prove interesting to His Excellency in Council.

Copy of a Report No. 471, dated 12th December 1861, from the Deputy Commissioner, Nursingpore, to the Commissioner, Jubbulpore Division.

I have the honor to submit, for your information, the following Report regarding the annual Fair lately held at Burman.

2. The available Military Police of this District, with the addition of 100 men and twenty Sowars from the Jubbulpore Military Police Battalion, all under the Command of Lieutenant Sutherland, and a Company (sixty Privates) of the Detachment of the 1st Regiment Madras Native Infantry, under the Command of Lieutenant Newdick, were employed, during the whole period of the Fair, for the protection of the people and the large amount of valuable property collected there. The Cavalry branch of the Military Police also furnished several outlying guards on the various roads leading towards the Fair.

3. From the 12th of November (the date of my arrival) the Merchants and Shopkeep

possess them may want the strong will and the spirit of sacrifice. Many will say at once the work cannot be done; the task is impossible. It is indeed impossible, but, nevertheless, such men as Colonel BAIRD SMITH will undertake it and do it, and prove it to be indeed impossible, inasmuch as they must make their lives the forfeit for it. Such is indeed, the chief difference between men. One man calls a thing an impossibility, and wisely will not touch it. Another is equally aware that it is impossible, but undertakes it, and does it, though he die in the work. Few of the people who so liberally subscribed to the relief of the Indian famine thought of the far greater sacrifices it would call for on the spot, and how much greater the work of administering was than that of giving. Now that nature has brought her remedy, and there is abundant food and work, we hope to receive the full account of a calamity which has brought out the liberality of the British public, and the personal devotion of the Indian service. Its prompt relief has done more than anything else to heal the breach with our Indian fellow-subjects, and as the mutiny itself is remembered, the tale of the famine and its hero should go with it.

## REVIEW OF THE TRENT AFFAIR.

*(From the Times, Jan. 16.)*

The *Gazette* of Tuesday contains the whole of the official despatches which relate to the affair of the Trent. The greater portion of these have already met the public eye, and even those which have not been formally published lack the interest of novelty, for their substance has been given to the world long since. Their appearance, however, in this collected state affords us an opportunity of taking a general view of the whole transaction, and of weighing the offence suffered against the reparation received.

Of the offence committed there is not now much to be said. That the act of the Captain of the San Jacinto was a wound to the honor and dignity of this county was not only acutely felt throughout England, but was promptly declared by all the great Powers of Christendom. It has, moreover, not only been admitted, but actually asserted, by the Americans themselves. It was not a light wrong, nor an accidental wrong. It was not a mere injury from which we suffered damage in money or in territory. It was not even an injustice done to ourselves, and which we might there fore have some right to pardon or pass over. It was a wrong done to strangers who had placed themselves under our protection, and for whose safety we were, as a nation, pledged. It was a direct insult to that flag which is the visible symbol of our existence as an independent nation." All this now stands clear and undisputed upon the correspondence before us; and when future generations come to sift these documents, and to judge from them whether we have faithfully preserved the good name which had been trasmitted to us, there can be no other conclusion than that in this instance we had received an offence which, while it remained unefaced, must lower our self-respect and tarnish our reputation among other nations. This was known from the first moment. Every one knew it. The American Minister knew it, perhaps, better than any one else.

What under these circumstances, was the conduct of the offending nation? We will not recount as national acts the meetings which took place in all the great cities of the Federal States. We will not go back to the action of the municipal bodies in conferring civic honours upon the perpetrator of this unprovoked affront, nor will we refer to the speeches of high judicial officers and Governors of States teeming with hostility to this country, and triumphing in the shame which had been put upon her. Nor will we stamp with a national character the unanimous declaration of the American Press that what had been done should be maintained, by tricks of diplomacy if it might be so, but by force and by war if it were necessary. There were other acts, however, which no force of credulity and no simulated blindness could divest of a public and a national character. We may also especially the formal approval of the conduct of the Commander of the San Jacinto by the Minister of State for the Department of the Navy. Such, also, was the vote of thanks passed in Congress to the agent of this aggression; and such, above all, was the act of the President and his Cabinet in accepting the captives from the hands of their Captain, and making them their prisoners by committing them to a Federal fortress. All this was the conduct of the nation, which, as we now know, was thoroughly well aware that they were dealing with an act of illegal outrage, committed upon a friendly Power. These acts were notorious in England. Between the 8th of November, when the seizure on board the Trent took place, and the 19th of December, nothing had been heard here but the joy and triumph which reigned across the Atlantic. The American Government was up to that date silent, except by its acts. On that day, however, Mr. Adams came to Lord Russell, and made the first approach towards the commencement of those protracted negotiations with which we have been told by the American Press it was the intention to amuse us. The letter Mr. Adams produced was not a direct despatch to the English Minister, but a letter to his own representative written by the American Minister for Foreign Affairs. It is not a disavowal of the act committed by the naval Captain, nor does it offer the least hope of the surrender of the prisoners. His letter, writes Lord Russell, "that no instructions were given to Captain Wilkes which authorized him to act in the manner he had done. Neither had the United States' Government committed itself with regard to any decision upon the character of that act. The Government would wait for any representation the British Government might make before coming to any positive decision." This is all. With the exception of the permission to Mr. Adams to read that letter, if be pleased, to Lords Palmerston and Russell, this was the notice which the American Minister thought proper to take towards a great nation of an outrage which had almost stunned it with surprise. Such a letter was of a kind which the Press had prepared us to expect, and it rendered it quite evident we had to deal with a Government from which we must expect our right, not from a sense of justice, but from a fear of consequences. How differently, under a similar circumstance, did one of our English Ministers act! We are indebted to the current number of the *Edinburgh Review* for the documents which show the conduct of Mr. Canning when a British officer had committed upon the American flag an outrage similar to that which the Captain of the San Jacinto committed upon the Trent. The affair of the Leopard and Chesapeake was not an attack by an armed ship upon a defenceless packet; it was an insult offered by one ship of war to another of equal rank, although the wrong was undoubted, it was not more indubitable than that which America had to answer. The intelligence reached London the 25th of July, 1807. Mr. Canning did not lose a day. London did not vote the freedom of the city to the Captain of the Leopard, nor did the English Judges applaud him in Guildhall for disregarding the law; nor did the House of Commons vote him thanks, or the Secretary to the Admiralty officially approve of his conduct. Mr. Canning, on the very same day on which he received the news, wrote to the American Minister expressing his deepest regret, his sincere concern and sorrow at the unfortunate collision, and promising both for himself and for his Government, the most prompt and effectual reparation to the United States.

We might pursue this contrast between these two cases into a review of the manner in which the insulted nation has acted. Extreme moderation in expression, accompanied by great energy in action, was probably never more fully exemplified than in the conduct of this affair by the British Government. The words, without the deeds, were so cautiously courteous that they would have read like pusillanimity, and might have tempted such an antagonist as we had found to believe that we were not in earnest. The despatch which was sent from London on the 30th of November, as soon as the opinion of the Law Officers had been obtained, contained not one word of menace, nor one word of demand which it was possible to omit. By the private letter accompanying it, extracts from which are now made public in these despatches, Lord Lyons was directed courteously to prepare Mr. Seward for the reception of that despatch, and to refuse, even if interrogated, to state that war must be the alternative of complying with its contents. If the answer had done as some great favour for which we were sending an Embassy to thank them, we could not have been more carefully polite. Very different was the language of President Madison in the case of the Chesapeake. "A formal disavowal of the deed, and restoration of the four seamen to the ship from which they were taken, are things of course and indispensable." The American President demanded not only reparation for the past, but security for the future. In this case, however, Mr. Seward, while admitting the wrong, rather effects to make a bargain in redressing it; and Lord Russell, on behalf of England, is content to put aside these pretensions, and only drily to desire him to instruct the United States' cruisers "not to repeat acts for which the British Government will have to ask for redress, and which the United States' Government cannot undertake to justify." When we, in the case of the Chesapeake, made reparation and apology, we did it in good faith. We withdrew our admiral, and we punished, perhaps too severely the over-zeal of our Captain. The President insisted that "the United States have a right to expect every solemnity of form and every other ingredient of restitution and respect which, according to usage and sentiments of mankind, are proper in the strongest cases of insult to the rights and sovereignty of a nation; and the British Government is to be apprised of the importance of a full compliance with this expectation to the thorough healing of the wound which has been made in the feelings of the American people." Nor was there any hesitation on our part in complying with these demands, for Mr. Canning felt it to be as necessary to English as to American honour that the satisfaction should be complete. But what of all this has been afforded by the Federal States of America or exacted by England? America has surrendered the prisoners, we have accepted, this act as reparation; Lord Russell has exerted all his ingenuity to extract an apology out of the tardy disavowal of Captain Wilkes, but we are proud, nevertheless, to contrast our own full and prompt acknowledgment and reparation of a wrong in 1807 with the manner in which Federal America has acted under similar circumstances in 1862.

## THE STATE OF AMERICA AS TO COTTON.

*(From the Times, Jan. 16.)*

The state of the Cotton Market at this moment is extremely remarkable. It has been affected, not only by the suspension of the chief supplies and the anomalous condition of the trade itself, but by the sudden prospect of war and the equally sudden return to peace. The first of these conditions, too, was affected by the last; for war, if it had actually occurred, would have brought us again, to a greater or less extent, the imports of which we shall now be deprived. So many causes, in fact, have been at work to produce uncertainty, and uncertainty so naturally creates speculation, that it is not easy to say what results are genuine and what are not. On the whole, however, we think it may be asserted that up to the present time the pressure has been supported with less distress than was expected, but that greater pressure is yet to come, and that the prospect of anything like a revival of the old conditions of the Cotton trade is very remote.

We have explained on former occasions that the effects of the American blockade would not be felt in their full force until a few weeks of the new year had elapsed. Last year we received altogether a fair supply of American Cotton, but it was the Cotton of 1860, not of 1861. The crop of last season is only just now due, and it is now that we shall feel the loss of it. Cargoes ought to be constantly coming into Liverpool for the next five or six months, but of these imports we shall be deprived by the blockade. On the other hand, the pressure naturally resulting from such losses will be mitigated by a variety of circumstances. A recent excess of production has led to slackened work, and to a consequent economy of material. The supplies contributed by other countries, and especially by India, have been considerably increased, so that, what with this increase on the one side and a diminution of demand on the other, some approach will be made to an equilibrium. It is plain, too, by this time that the American staple is not so indispensable to our manufactures as was supposed, and that Indian Cotton can be made available for most purposes by a proper adaptation of machinery. Still, for all this, it cannot be doubted that we shall be in want of Cotton, and that we must exert ourselves to obtain it. Under all the fluctuations of the market and all the conflicting views of speculators there runs one simple question,—Are we to look for our Cotton to the re-opening of the old American trade, or to the development of fresh sources of supply? We must say we do not see how the former of these prospects can be regarded with any kind of confidence.

There is no doubt that the blockade established by the Federal Government inflicts upon the world a very serious loss for an object which nobody in Europe believes to be attainable. Neither can it be denied that the blockade itself is invalid, for even the Federals confess their inability to maintain it by the disgraceful measures to which they have resorted in default of lawful means of action. But England is not likely to be induced by these considerations to interfere between North and South; and, what is more directly to the purpose, it is not likely that any interference would be successful in restoring the old conditions of trade. If the blockade were raised by any European Power, a certain amount of Cotton would doubtless find its way across the Atlantic. Perhaps we might obtain in this way about a third or so of our usual supply; but, as this would be done in despite of the Federal Government, and as the whole industry of the Southern States is disorganized by the demands of the war, the enhanced charges of freight, insurance, and so forth, would probably leave the price of Cotton as high as it is at present. There is, however, an ulterior consideration of still greater importance. How or when is the ordinary cultivation of Cotton in the Southern States of America to be resumed? At present there is a certain quantity of Cotton in those States, but, at the best, it is but one year's crop, and some of that is said to have been destroyed already during the operations of the war. Where, however, is the next crop to come from? The Negroes who should raise it are no longer likely to be available for the work. The Unionists declare that they are running in way from their masters, and they talk of proclaiming the abolition of slavery, and arming the whole black population of the South against the white. The Confederates, probably with greater truth, assert that the slaves have no wish to quit the service of their masters, and that they can be trusted to fight on the same side with them. It is clear, however, that if the Negro is made a soldier instead of a labourer, the consequence, as regards the Cotton crop, will be the same, whether he fights on the one side or the other. Moreover, the planters themselves are giving up the cultivation of Cotton in deference to more urgent demands. The Southerners must, in fact, as they are now doing, look for food from the North; they must produce it at home. Instead of planting Cotton they will sow corn, and raise breadstuffs for their own consumption.

Whichever way we look at the case, the prospect of American cotton crops appears almost desperate. Our imports, indeed, from these quarters could only be restored on the least possible of all conditions—an absolute return to the *status quo* or a peaceful separation of North from South. If the Confederate States would re-enter the Union, and forget all that has passed during the last twelve months, their exports of Cotton might doubtless, in course of time, be resumed also; or, if the Federals would allow the Confederates to enjoy in peace the independence they claim, then, also, commerce might flow in its old channels, and the Southerners might sell us their Cotton and buy our manufactures in return, to the great advantage of both countries. But, of all the events that can be conjectured, these are about the least likely to happen. Though nobody can imagine how the North is ever to conquer the South, or the South is ever to beat off the North, nobody expects that the belligerents themselves will recognize the true character of the struggle. The North will not consent to the loss of the South: the South may, indeed, persist in asserting its independence, but it can only be at the cost of a standing war. Another year may see the combatants wisdom, but another year must see us provided with fresh Cotton-fields, if our manufacturing industry is to be maintained.

When America is pacified American trade will revive, but we cannot wait for the revival. Before that time the demands of Lancashire will have called new supplies into operation; and it seems, indeed, difficult at this moment to conceive any such position of affairs in the Southern States as would allow of an effectual resumption of their industry. A war like that now raging in Virginia leaves a terrible disorganization of society behind it: nor would even the most prudent terms of separation make the two sections of the Union what they were before. Heavy public debts and large military establishments would embarrass both Governments, and, though the South might gain by the liberation of her trade and the revision of her tariffs, all this would be a work of time. We conclude, therefore, that all Cotton-growing countries will now have a fair opportunity of bidding for the lucrative custom of Britain. It would have been difficult to beat America out of the market, but America is now out of the market by her own act. Before she comes in again there will be time, in all probability, to organize a new trade, and, though we must be sorely straitened in the interval, it may be hoped that the result will finally emancipate us from difficulties which had been long foreseen and dreaded.


## Advertisements.

### CHOLERA MEDICINES.

DR. COLLIS BRONNES' Chlorodyne.
Dr. LEITH'S Cholera Mixtures with and without Opium.
RASPAIES' French Cholera Mixture.
TREACHER & Co.'s Anti Cholera, and Diarhœa Mixture.
Dr. WARBURGH'S Fever Drops.
Messrs. TREACHER & Co. are in receipt of the above well known remedies.

☞ Establishment.—At Bombay (the Fort and the Medical Hall, Byculla,) Poona, Kamptee, Kurrachee and Kotree.

### S. D. ESPERANCE & Co.,

NAVAL, MILITARY AND CIVIL TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, have just received a choice stock of New Tweeds, Angolas, Cassimeres and Fancy Coatings, Scarlet and Blue Regulation Serges, Blue and Black Wool Dyed Venetians, Blue and Black Wool Dyed, Superior Ladies' Cloths, Fine French Cashmerette Coatings, Fancy Scotch, and Silk and Wool Shirting Flannels, American Cotton and Khakee Drills, White and unbleach Barnsley Linen Drills, Fancy Marcella Quilting Vestings, Fancy Embroidered Dress Vestings, Black Barathea and Radymere Vestings, Fullers Ventilated Black Silk Dress Hats, Fulley fine Drab Felt Hats.

The only kind guaranteed to retain their shape, and 20 per cent. cheaper than any other maker.

Fancy Cloth and Felt "Pork Pie" Hats, Black Drab, and Brown Oxonians, Regulation Felt Helmets.

Fancy Black and Colored Tom Thumb Ties, Fancy Lace Ties.

Four fold Linen Collars in all the newest shapes, stitched expressly for India, Rugs, Fine Alpacca, Wool, Vicuna and Sealskin, in varied and choice patterns.

Overland and Metal Bound Leather Trunks 25 per cent. cheaper than other Houses.

Terms:—Cash on delivery 5 per cent. discount.

### FOR SALE,

AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, in Medow Street, Fort, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast and Tea Sets; King's and Fiddle Pattern Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks, Epergnes, Wine Coolers, and Salvers; Sets of Glass Ware of different patterns, pairs of Single, Double, and Treble Branch Candlesticks, Double-barrelled Guns and Rifles, Overland Trunks, Military Accoutrements, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, Mahogany Dressing and Cheval Glasses, Carved and other Furniture, English Velvet and Brussels Carpets, with borders, very handsome large size Persian Carpets, Single, two, three, and four light Bronze and Plated ten and twelve inches Hanging and Stand Lamps, with Drops, sets of Plated Mounted Single and Double Harness, very handsome and beautiful ready made English Velvet Carpets made up in England.

NANSEE PARPIA begs leave most respectfully to inform his customers and the Public, that he has removed his Shop from opposite to Mr. Peat's, Saddler, to New Premises No. 20, close to his old shop in Medow Street.

N. B.—Notice is hereby given, that my son HASSUM NANSEE deals himself quite separately for many years, and to which I have no connection whatever, and about which I had advertised in the Local English and Goozcratee Papers, warning the Public at large not to entrust him with any Goods, Money &c., either in my name or in the name of my shop, and as he is still so, I again hereby give notice to the Public that I shall not be responsible for any Goods, Money &c., that he may be entrusted with, either in my name or in the name of my Shop.

Medow Street, Fort. NANSEE PARPIA.

### Opening of Thornhill Brothers & Co. New Watch Making Establishment.

IT affords us pleasure to inform our numerous connexion that our NEW AND ENLARGED ESTABLISHMENT is now open where we trust the increased accommodation afforded will enable us fully to meet the acquirements of those who for the last ten years have kindly favored our old establishment as well as to extend the same advantages to many who were deprived of the opportunity of giving us their orders consequent on the former limited space.

Many facilities are now afforded for Ladies and Gentlemen to give their orders and to enable them to select from the various and extensive assortment of WATCHES, JEWELLERY &c., which we expect will be found replete in all its branches.

We feel confident much satisfaction will be given in the execution of orders and in their quick despatch.

27, Medow Street, Fort Bombay.

### MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.,

WE beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits, &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from MESSRS. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangements for their constant sale.

CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

### MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
*(Of London and Bordeaux.)*
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

| | | | Rs. per doz |
|---|---|---|---|
| Claret | No. 1 | Black Capsule | 33 |
| | Pts. | " | 18 |
| | No. 2 | Blue " | 30 |
| | Pts. | " | 16 |
| | No. 3 | Yello " | 26 |
| | Pts. | " | 14 |
| | No. 4 | Green " | 22 |
| | Pts. | " | 12 |
| | Medoc | Red " | 17 |
| | Pts. | " | 9 |
| Champagne | Brand Cutler & Co. | per 2 dozen Pts. | 38 |
| | Brand C. & Co. | " | 40 |
| | Sparkling Nonpareil | " | 38 |
| | " per 2 doz. Pts. | | 40 |
| Moselle | Sparkling 1st Quality | | 32 |
| | " per 2 doz. Pts. | | 32 |
| | Sparkling Nonpareil | | 38 |
| | " per 2 doz. Pts. | | 40 |
| Hock | Sparkling 1st Quality | | 32 |
| | " per 2 doz. Pts. | | 32 |
| | Braumberger | | 35 |
| | Rudesheimer | | 27 |
| | Hockheimer | | 20 |
| Port | Black Seal | | 28 |
| | " Pts. | | 14 |
| | Red Seal | | 22 |
| | " Pts. | | 12 |
| | Amontillado | Black | 30 |
| | Pale Amoroso | " | 25 |
| | Pale | Brown " | 25 |
| Sherry | Light Golden | Green " | 22 |
| | Pale | Yellow " | 22 |
| | Pale | White " | 18 |
| Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule) | | | 32 |
| " " | " | Yellow " | 28 |
| Gin Old Tom | | | 20 |
| Whiskey, Saucel Malt | | | 22 |
| Rum, Old Jamaica | | | 20 |
| Curacoa | Brown | in Glass Bottles | 42 |
| | " | Pts. | 21 |
| | White | Bottles | 42 |
| | " | Pts. | 21 |
| Maraschino Di Zara | | | 40 |
| " | | Pts. | 21 |
| Cherry Brandy | | | 30 |
| " | | Pts. | 15 |

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS.
40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay
Bombay, 1st January 1862.

### FOR SALE.

RUINART, PERE & FIL'S CHAMPAGNE in Quarts, Rs. 30 per dozen.
CARBONELL'S SHERRY and PORT.
RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT.
BARTON & GUESTLER'S LENVILLE and BEYCHEVELLE CLARET.
MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.
Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Bombay, 6th May 1861.

### FOR SALE.

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT, *ex Janet Willis*, from London, of carefully selected SHERRIES, bottled by *Messrs. R. Johnston & Co.*, Mincing Lane and Pall Mall, London.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yellow Seal | ... ... ... | ... | Rs. 25 per dozen. |
| Green | " ... ... | ... | " 24 " |
| Red | " ... ... | ... | " 23 " |

Early application is requested by
5, Forbes Street. ALBERT VINAY.

### MESSRS. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in the Bombay Presidency, that they have made arrangements for the regular supply of their WINES and LIQUORS through their Agents, MESSRS. LESGATT & Co., Bombay, for whose Godowns they will in future be always procurable.

MESSRS. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & Co. will continue to ship the same qualities of Wines and Spirits which have hitherto been in such extensive demand, and beg reference to the following list of those descriptions which have been found most suitable for consumption in India.

LIST OF PRICES.

| | | Per Dozen. |
|---|---|---|
| Pale Sherry, No. 1 Yellow Seal | | Rs. 29 |
| Do. Do. No. 2 Black | " | 25 |
| Amontillado. Red | " | 32 |
| Port Black | " | 38 |
| Do. Pints | " | 15 |
| Claret No. 1 Red | " | 35 |
| Do. No. 2 Yellow | " | 30 |
| Do. No. 3 Blue | " | 20 |
| Champagne, 1st quality | " | 42 |
| Do. Pints | " | 24 |
| Do. 2nd quality | " per 2 Dozen | 36 |
| Moselle, still | " | 30 |
| Do, Sparkling | " | 40 |
| Hock Sparkling | " | 40 |
| Rhenish | " | 30 |
| Brandy, pale. 1st quality | " | 36 |
| Do. 2nd quality | " | 30 |
| Gin, Old "Tom" | " | 18 |
| Geneva, | " | 15 Flasks 23 |
| Curacao, 1st quality | " | 42 |
| Noyau, 1st quality | " | 45 |
| Maraschino de Zara, 1st quality | " | 50 |
| Cherry Brandy, 1st quality | " | 36 |
| Do. Pints, 1st quality | " | 18 |

N. B.—Direct orders for Wines in Wood or Bottle, and all kinds of Spirits and Liquors, will be promptly executed.

11, Regent Street London, July 18, 1861.

### PRESENT PRICES OF WINES AND SPIRITS.

| | | | per dozen. |
|---|---|---|---|
| SHERRY— | | | |
| Amontillado | Qts. | " | Rs. 32 |
| Pale | Qts. | " | 26 to 28 |
| Do. | Pts. | " | 24 |
| Golden | Qts. | " | 24 to 26 |
| PORT— | | | |
| 1st quality | Qts. | " | 28 |
| Do. | Pts. | " | 15 |
| 2nd quality | Qts. | " | 24 |
| Do. | Pts. | " | 13 |
| CHAMPAGNE— | | | |
| 1st quality | Qts. | " | 40 |
| Do. | Pts. | " | 20 |
| 2nd quality | Qts. | " | 36 |
| Do. | Pts. | " | 19 |
| HOCK— | | | |
| Sparkling | Qts. | " | 40 |
| Do. | Pts. | " | 20 |
| MOSELLE— | | | |
| Sparkling | Qts. | " | 40 |
| Do. | Pts. | " | 20 |
| CLARET— | | | |
| Margaux | Qts. | " | 32 |
| Leoville | Qts. | " | 26 |
| La Rose | Qts. | " | 24 |
| Medoc | Qts. | " | 18 |
| Do. | Pts. | " | 12 |
| BRANDY— | | | |
| 1st quality, Pale | Qts. | " | 28 to 30 |
| OLD TOM, Booth's | Qts. | " | 20 |
| GINGER WINE, Crabbe's | Qts. | " | 21 |
| WHISKEY, (Scotch) | Qts. | " | 24 |
| BEER— | | | |
| English bottled | Qts. | " | 6-8 |
| English do. | Pts. | " | 4-4 |
| PORTER | Qts. | " | 6 8 |
| Ditto. | Pts. | " | 4-4 |
| CURACAO, MARASCHINO, & NOYEAU. | | | 40 |

STRANACK & Co.
10, Hummum Street, Bombay, 21st Jan. 1862.

### WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SHERRIES— | | | |
| Black Seal | Amontillado | per dozen | Rs. 28 |
| Bronze do. | Good Dinner Wines | " | " 24 |
| White do. | | | |
| Brown do. | | | " 22 |
| Yellow do. | | | |
| MADERIA, very old | | | " 42 |
| PORT— | | | |
| Black Seal | Matured Fruity | Quarts | " 28 |
| Do. | Do. | Pints | " 15 |
| Red Seal | | Quarts | " 24 |
| Do. Do. | | Pints | " 13 |
| CLARET— | | | |
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